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Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
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111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.Family, Plantation, and Ships' Stores supplied at short notice. New Goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.
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Corner King and Fort Streets,
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Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager,
125 wa. Office—Beaver Block Fort St., yWILDER & CO.,
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umber, Paints, Oil, Walls, Salt & Building
Materials of every kind.

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SCHELLANEUS.

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(LIMITED)

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Plow, Paints, Oils and General Merchandise.
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1856 Corner Fort and King Sts.R. LEWIS
E. W. LEWIS & CO.
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of Building Materials,
Street, Honolulu.LU IRON WORKS CO
Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,
Casters, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting
Mac
ery of Every Description
as Made to Order. 1856JOHN T. WATERHOUSE.
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MERCHANDISE.
1856 Queen Street, Honolulu.J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., B. D. S
Dental Rooms on Fort Street,
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1856 streets Entrances, Hotel street.C. E. WILLIAMS,
Importer, Manufacturer, Upholsterer,
AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Pianos and Musical Instruments,
1856 105 FORT STREET.M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Gen'l Merchandise and Commission
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Commission Merchants,
No. 215 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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FRANK BROWN Manager.
22 and 23 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
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Island orders promptly filled.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
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THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
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and Yokohama, Hiogo, and Nagasaki, Japan.

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Portland, Oregon.

And the Azores and Madeira Islands

1856

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
DRS. ANDERSON & LUNDY

DENTISTS.

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Canadian Pacific

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THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

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ADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE
ISSUEDTO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

Agents Canadian Pacific Railway an

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1426-17

GUARDS TO FORM COMPANIES

Regulations Under Which the
Organization Will Be Governed

REMAIN UNDER POLICE CONTROL.

Five Divisions and the Companies Em-
braced Therein—Officers and Their
Duties—General Instructions—Squad
to Meet Tomorrow Night for Election.In view of the changes to be made
in the Citizens Guard by company
formation, the following regulations
under which the organization will
be governed, should be interesting
to members:The Citizens Guard is com-
missioned by and under the command of
the marshal, and is organized to
assist the authorities in preserving
peace and protecting life and
property in the Republic of Hawaii.
They shall be divided into
companies, — companies con-
stituting a division, such to be under
command of such officer or officers as
may be designated by the marshal.

DIVISIONS.

The First Division is composed
of those companies now existing
or which may be formed in the
city of Honolulu other than those
formed for special purposes.The Second Division is composed
of the mounted company and those
several companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed
in the Island of Oahu, other than
those in the city of Honolulu, or
those which may be formed for
special purposes.The Third Division is composed
of those companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed on
the Island of Hawaii.The Fourth Division is composed
of those companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed on
the Island of Maui.The Fifth Division is composed
of those companies or squads now
existing, or which may be formed on
the Island of Kauai.

COMPANIES.

The companies shall be designated
as First Company, First Division;
Second Company, First Division;
etc., and their officers shall be
First—Captain. Second—Lieutenant (2).
Third—Orderly Sergeant. Fourth—Quar-
termaster Sergeant. Fifth—Sergeant
as required, not more than four.
Sixth—Corporals (as required), not more than four.A division is commanded by such
officer as may be designated by the
marshal, who shall have full command
of the division assigned to him, and all orders concerning such
division shall be transmitted through him.A company is commanded by a
captain. Captains and officers of
companies to be elected by the members
of such companies, subject to the
approval of the marshal. All
orders concerning a company shall
be transmitted through the captain,
who shall be responsible for all
stores issued to his command and
shall make all requisitions for the
same. He shall have full charge
of and be responsible for the enrollment
to and equipment of members of
his command, such enrollment
to be subject to the approval of the
marshal and the commanding officer.
He shall keep a book of record,
in which shall be entered the names of the officers, and members
of his command (designating
to which squad they are assigned)
and their telephone numbers (if
any), residence, occupation, equipment,
etc., reporting from time to
time or in detail when called upon
to the commanding officer. He
shall call out his command when
directed to do so by proper authority
and shall take such steps as
may be necessary for the preser-
vation of peace and the protection of
life and property in the district as-
signed to his company. When on
active duty he shall establish a
headquarters, where he or one of
his lieutenants shall be constantly
on duty and shall establish such
hours of duty as the exigencies of
the case may require, and shall de-
signate under the general supervi-
sion of the commanding officer, the
picket stations in his district, being
responsible to the commanding officer
for the proper conduct of the
same. If occasion demands his
absence from his post, he should turn
over the command to the next senior
officer, giving him detail of orders,When any alarm is given the re-
serve guard should be immediately
formed if the case is serious. The
officer in command of the post will
cause his commanding officer to be
immediately notified, he commun-
icating with general headquarters.
Immediate support should be sent,
such support to be as strong as cir-
cumstances may require. All sus-
picious and disorderly persons ar-
rested will be under the direct con-
trol of the commanding officer of
the post, he being responsible for
reconnaissance, the sentinel should
be notified of such fact and their
general directions. In case of an
alarm of any serious kind the offi-
cers commanding companies will
take such steps as may be neces-
sary to insure the safety of public
and private property and preser-
ving of law and order. This is best
done by establishing picket posts
within reasonable distance of each
other and having a reserve force to
be thrown out to support any par-
ticular post. They will in each
and every case, place themselves in
direct communication with the
commanding officer. Officers on
duty must remain constantly at
their posts, excepting when neces-
sarily engaged elsewhere in per-
formance of their duty.When any alarm is given the re-
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Schein u. a. w.) vorzulegen,
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in einem der zum Deutschen
gehoerenden Bundesstaate
Durch die Eintragung in die
wird die zehnjährige Frist
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keit verlieren.
Der Kaiserliche Konsul
J. V.
J. F. HACKFELD.
3092-1w 1654-2w

the Deutsches Konsulat.

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Der Kaiserliche Konsul
J. V.
J. F. HACKFELD.
3092-1w 1654-2w

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S FORESTS.

sources in Timber Are-
y Being Depleted.

killing the goose that
den egg so far as her pine
e concerned, says the
respondent of the New

Vol. Rapidly as this depletion
of her o... apparently almost inex-
haustible forest wealth has proceeded
for the past century, some millions
of dollars' worth of it still remain.

But the lessons taught by the experi-
ence of older lands are being thrown
away, and at the present rate of con-
sumption Canadian pine will in a
quarter of a century be a thing of
the past, so far at least as its avail-
ability for commercial purposes is
concerned.

An official statement
has just been prepared upon the sub-
ject, which shows that in Ontario the
standing area of pine is about 19,404
million feet, and in Quebec 15,734
million feet.

The Ontario forests will be exhausted
in twenty six years at the present rate of consumption,
and the Quebec forests in a little
less.

As an instance of the national im-
poverishment which must follow this
condition of affairs, it may be men-
tioned that Canada's raw forest

productions now amount to \$80,071,-
45 per annum, and adding to this
the \$120,392,000 which represents the

value of the output of wood indus-
tries, there is shown a total of some
\$200,000,000 as the value of the mat-
erial taken from the forests and con-
verted one way or another into arti-
cles of home consumption or export.

The lumbering and cognate indus-
tries employ nearly \$100,000,000 as
capital and distribute wages to the
amount of over \$30,500,000 yearly.

Sawmills alone employ 51,575 per-
sons.

The first line of fifty acre lots near-
est the Volcano road according to the
Olaa survey, eight dollars per acre;

the second line of fifty acre lots six
dollars per acre; all other lots four dollars
per acre. Such appraisement shall fix the value of land taken up
under Freshold Agreements without
an auction sale.

Section 85. Except as above pro-
vided the general provisions relating to Right of Purchase Leases and Cash

Freeholds shall apply to the status of
the said parties securing such holding

respectively provided however, that
any continuous residence performed
by such parties under the said Crown

Leases shall be credited to them in
like manner as if the same had been

performed under the Right of Purchase
Leases or Freshold Agreements without
an auction sale.

Section 86. Except as above pro-
vided the general provisions relating to Right of Purchase Leases and Cash

Freeholds shall apply to the status of
the said parties securing such holding

respectively provided however, that
any continuous residence performed
by such parties under the said Crown

Leases shall be credited to them in
like manner as if the same had been

performed under the Right of Purchase
Leases or Freshold Agreements without
an auction sale.

Section 87. Under the provisions of
Section 86, the deposit money upon
application for a Certificate of Occupa-
tion shall equal twenty-five cents
for each acre of the premises under
consideration; upon application for a
Right of Purchase Lease, the deposit
money shall equal six months rent of
the premises under consideration
which shall be credited to the applica-
tions and sustaining the action of
the Navy Department. In render-
ing its decision the court said that
it would hesitate long in declaring
regulation of the army or navy to be
void, and that in the present
case the naval regulations, in which
matters are referred to as "petty of-
ficers," may be considered as hav-
ing statutory provisions behind
them. It is certainly a case, said
the court, where the interpretation
of the statute by an executive de-
partment charged with its adminis-
tration should not be disturbed

Washington Star.

Section 88. The land covered by the
said Crown Leases in said Olaa, Kaimu,
Walakolea and Puukapu, is
hereby appraised as follows: for the
purpose of the foregoing provision for
furnishing the lessees thereof Right
of Purchase Leases and Freshold
Agreements, such land situated in said
Olaa, Kaimu and Walakolea two dol-
lars and a half an acre, such land
situate in the said Puukapu, three
dollars an acre. Such appraisement
shall fix the value of land taken under
Freshold Agreements without an
auction sale.

Section 89. Except as above pro-
vided, the general provisions relating to
Inalienable Homesteads, Right of
Purchase Leases, and Cash Freeholds
shall apply to the status of the said
parties securing such holdings respect-
ively provided, that any continuous
residence performed by such parties
under the said Crown Leases shall be
credited to them in like manner as if
the same had been performed under

the Olaa survey, eight dollars per acre;

the second line of fifty acre lots six
dollars per acre; all other lots four dollars
per acre. Such appraisement shall fix the value of land taken up
under Freshold Agreements without
an auction sale.

Section 90. Any person holding
land situated in said Ahupuaa of Olaa
under lease from the Commissioners
of Crown Lands not reserving rent
for the first three years of such
lease, may at any time after the first
payment of rent, when all the conditions
of such lease to be performed by the
lessee previous to such time, shall have
been substantially performed by him,
receive from the Sub-Agent upon
applying therefor and paying to him
the requisite deposit money a Right of Purchase
Lease or Freshold Agreement, at the option
of the applicant, for the premises de-
scribed in such Crown Lease. Upon re-
ceipt of such Right of Purchase
Lease or Freshold Agreement by such
person, the premises thereto described
shall be thereafter free from the stipu-
lations of such Crown lease, which
shall, however, remain in full force as
to the balance of the premises de-
scribed therein.

Section 91. Upon the application of
any corporation which at the date of
the approval of this Act is in pos-
session of land situated in said Ahupuaa
of Olaa, under a lease from the
Commissioners of Crown Lands, not re-
serving rent for the first three years of
such lease, at any time after the first
payment of rent on account of such
lease, and when all the conditions of
such lease to be performed by the
lessee previous to such time shall have
been substantially performed by it,
and upon payment of the requisite de-
posit money, the Sub-Agent shall ex-
ecute in favor of and deliver to any
stockholder of such corporation who
may be named in such application, or
any individual named in such applica-
tion who shall file a certificate of qual-
ifications with the Sub-Agent accord-
ing to the provisions of Section 62, a
Right of Purchase Lease or a Free-
hold Agreement, according to the re-
quest of the application, for any por-

tion of the land covered by the said
Crown Leases in said Olaa, Kaimu,
Walakolea and Puukapu.

Section 92. Any person holding
land situated in said Ahupuaa of Olaa
under lease from the Commissioners
of Crown Lands not reserving rent
for the first three years of such
lease, may at any time after the first
payment of rent, when all the conditions
of such lease to be performed by the
lessee previous to such time, shall have
been substantially performed by it,
receive from the Sub-Agent upon
applying therefor and paying to him
the requisite deposit money a Right of Purchase
Lease or Freshold Agreement, at the option
of the applicant, for the premises de-
scribed in such Crown Lease. Upon re-
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person, the premises thereto described
shall be thereafter free from the stipu-
lations of such Crown lease, which
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to the balance of the premises de-
scribed therein.

Section 93. Any person holding
land situated in said Ahupuaa of Olaa
under lease from the Commissioners
of Crown Lands not reserving rent
for the first three years of such
lease, may at any time after the first
payment of rent, when all the conditions
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Section 94. Any person holding
land situated in said Ahupuaa of Olaa
under lease from the Commissioners
of Crown Lands not reserving rent
for the first three years of such
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payment of rent, when all the conditions
of such lease to be performed by the
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scribed in such Crown Lease. Upon re-
ceipt of such Right of Purchase
Lease or Freshold Agreement by such
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shall be thereafter free from the stipu-
lations of such Crown lease, which
shall, however, remain in full force as
to the balance of the premises de-
scribed therein.

Section 95. Any person holding
land situated in said Ahupuaa of Olaa
under lease from the Commissioners
of Crown Lands not reserving rent
for the first three years of such
lease, may at any time after the first
payment of rent, when all the conditions
of such lease to be performed by the
lessee previous to such time, shall have
been substantially performed by it,
receive from the Sub-Agent upon
applying therefor and paying to him
the requisite deposit money a Right of Purchase
Lease or Freshold Agreement, at the option
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ALL THE CLUBS ARE EVEN.

Poor Fielding and Costly Errors Cause Unknowns To Lose.

THOMPSON MAKES A GREAT CATCH.

Good Ball Playing During First Half of Game—Kams Fall to Score Until Fourth Inning—Woods Not Supported. Miranda a Weak Fielder Notes.

knobs. Miranda went out on strikes; Woods flew out to Mahuka; Willis got a clip on the jaw by a foul tip, but hit safe for two bases; White flew out to Ahia. Score, Unknowns 3, Kams 1.

The Kams came to bat in the sixth and, by hard hits, succeeded in adding three runs. During this inning considerable interest was manifested. Lawlawae went out on strikes; Pahau hit safe to center for first, and reached second on slow throw from Aiwohi; Crowell sent a hot grounder between first and second bases and reached third on slow fielding of White and Thompson, making the score even. This gave the Kams renewed courage, and they began hitting every ball that came. Bridges reached third on hard hit over center, Mahuka went out to center, Mahuka hit safe for one easy fly to Pryce; Lemon knocked an easy fly to right field, muffed by Miranda and scoring Bridges; side retired by Ahia out at first. Score, Kams 4, Upwons 3.

The Kams is failed to score, and the Kams kind of bat in the seventh portion of one run. Worked hard to hold the ball here, there and everywhere. The Unknowns fielded extremely bad at critical points, Davis hit first and got second; Lawlawae found a vacant spot between first and second for two bases and reached third on bad fielding of Miranda; Davis scored; Pahau hit safe and got to second; Lawlawae came home; Crowell reached first on base hit; Bridges given first on balls, filling the bases; Mahuka hit safe for one base; Pahau scored; bases filled again; Lemon knocked an easy grounder to Woods, who stumbled and made wild throw home to cut off Bridges; the ball passed Aiwohi and both Bridges and Crowell came in; Aea and Ahia were thrown out at first. The Kams were having everything their own way and would have possibly made several more runs but for the grand and startling climax which followed. Davis sent a swift ball between first and second; Thompson made a flying jump, threw up his gloved left hand and caught the ball. Thompson was apparently as much surprised in stopping and holding the ball as the audience. Rounds of applause greeted the phenomenal play. Score, Kams 10, Unknowns 3.

The game from this point was uninteresting and without feature. The Unknowns failed to score in the eighth, but added one run in the ninth. The Kams made one run in the eighth, the ninth closing with a goose egg. Total score, Kams 11, Unknowns 4. Following is the score:

KAMEHAMEHAS.						
NAMES.	AB.	R.	BH.O.	A.	E.	
Pahau, c.....	5	3	2	3	0	0
Crowell, c. f.....	5	3	2	1	0	0
Bridges, s. s.....	4	2	2	1	4	0
Mahuka, 2 b.....	5	1	4	3	3	0
Lemon, p.....	5	0	0	2	0	0
Aea, 1 f.....	5	0	1	2	0	0
Ahia, 3 b.....	5	0	0	4	2	1
Davis, 1 b.....	4	1	1	1	3	0
Lawlawae, r. f.....	4	1	2	1	0	0
Total.....	42	11	11	27	14	4

UNKNOWN.						
NAMES.	AB.	R.	BH.O.	A.	E.	
Willis, 1 b.....	5	1	2	9	0	0
White, c. f.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Duncan, 1. f.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, 2 b.....	4	0	1	1	2	1
Pryce, s. s.....	4	2	1	2	3	0
Aiwohi, c. f.....	4	0	0	9	0	0
Miranda, r. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	2
Woods, p.....	4	0	1	2	4	1
Clark, 3 b.....	4	1	1	2	1	0
Total.....	36	4	7	27	10	6

SCORE BY INNINGS.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Kamehamehas ... 0 0 0 1 0 3 6 1 0 — 11
Unknowns..... 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 — 4

Runs earned—Kams, 5; Unknowns, 3. Bases on balls—By Lemon, 1; by Woods, 1. Struck out—By Lemon, 2; by Woods, 8. Left on bases—Kams, 5; Unknowns, 3. Two-base hits—Willis, 2; Woods, 1. Three-base hits—Crowell, Bridges, Lawlawae. Double-play—Bridges, Mahuka and Davis. Passed balls—By Pahau, 2; by Aiwohi, 2. Umpires—H. M. Whitney, Jr., and George Lucas. Time of game—1 hour, 30 minutes.

Games Games Games Per-
Clubs Played Won. Lost. centge.

Unkns. 2 1 1 .500
Stars... 2 1 1 .500
Kams. 2 1 1 .500

NOTES.

The Kams made 11 runs off 11 hits. Get the band to play at ball games. Stars and Unknowns next Saturday.

All the clubs are equal in percentage.

The Kams practised every day last week.

The Unknowns can stand more practising.

How the Kams do howl when they get ahead.

The Unknowns must have a new right fielder.

There were errors galore during Saturday's game.

Woods made the first balk of the season Saturday.

Aea tried hard to hit the ball. His bat was a hoodoo.

An enthusiast suggests a new name for the Unknowns.

Thompson's phenomenal catch was long and loudly cheered.

In the fifth Clark scored for the Un-

knowns. Miranda went out on strikes; Woods flew out to Mahuka; Willis got a clip on the jaw by a foul tip, but hit safe for two bases; White flew out to Ahia. Score, Unknowns 3, Kams 1.

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AN INDEPENDENT republic is a very pretty theory to advance just at this time, but when it comes to practice of future years, it is quite another thing. There is little guarantee that an independent republic in this country will not sooner or later enjoy many of the conditions of an independent monarchy. Selfish interests that would throw annexation overboard must finally suffer by their own folly.

ADMIRAL MEADE has to exercise quite as much care in keeping off of Venezuelan territory as Admiral Beardslee does in staying away from Pearl Harbor. Venezuelans are inclined to take the broad interpretation of the Monroe doctrine seriously, and when Admiral Meade and his officers were received at Caracas, cheered vociferously for Washington and Monroe. The Admiral was obliged to exercise the utmost diplomacy to prevent his visit being construed as of political significance and a demonstration against Great Britain.

THE attendance at the last monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association was not particularly encouraging and indicated a possible decrease in the interest that gave such promise at the outset. With the approach of the summer vacation, a slight falling off might be expected, but it is certainly to be desired that the present organization shall not go the way of predecessors of a similar character. The report of the psychology division shows that the students of the mind are thoroughly enthused with their work and will do their share to keep up an active spirit throughout the entire organization.

WITH the approach of the legislative session numberless propositions for new laws and opportunities for the expenditure of public money are brought into prominence. This is to be expected, and is by no means undesirable, since it provokes discussion, awakens public interest and ought finally to result in a proper selection of the objects which shall first receive the benefit of legislative attention. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the extra session is called to consider questions of paramount importance, and when those are disposed of it is time to adjourn and go home. The extent of the legislation then turns upon the question of immediate importance. It may be accepted as a general principle that the session will be as brief as possible, and that measures of a general legislative type will be passed on to the regular session of next year.

FAR from proving a bone of contention or causing dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Citizens Guard, the unanimity with which the new regulations have been adopted is one of the best proofs of the general opinion that a more decisive defining of responsibility was necessary to bring the organization up to the proper standard of usefulness. The military forms that have been introduced are by no means irksome in times of peace or internal trouble. Under the present formation, instead of members of the Guard running about wondering what is to be done next, they are in easy touch with the head of the military forces and may feel confident of being placed where they will do the most effective service. The company organization will also allow independent action, if the occasion requires it. It may be said with all truth that the military forces of the Government are better able to put down armed resistance than ever before. There need be little fear of a waste of force or money, with a trained military leader, who knows how to handle to the best advantage the forces put under his control.

A "live" business concern, whenever it finds its products are unprofitable, looks out for new articles of manufacture. It pushes out in every direction for new things. It is certain that we can produce many valuable fruits and plants. But the important matter of finding out just what we can do is sidetracked into a small, insignificant patch of ground which is only laughed at. There are the grasses. Why are we importing fodder from the Coast at high prices? Because we have never tried to find out by

ful experiments which can be raised here.

If there is anything of greater importance to this community than the introduction of good and valuable ways of using our soil, you should like to know it. The experimental station should be pushed for all it is worth.

WAR CLOUDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

While the war clouds of Japan are attracting the serious attention of the leading nations of the globe, the Argentine Republic and Chile are stirring up strife among themselves which is very likely to result in a passage at arms. The cause of the dispute is a favorite topic for South American wranglers—the ownership of territory. Argentina claims rich valleys settled by Chileans, and claimed in turn by the Santiago Government as included in their territory according to the treaty of 1881. Though South Americans might fight among themselves until their countries were depopulated it would not attract much attention outside numerous European creditors and Americans, who look with displeasure upon a possible disturbance in the balance of power among South American States. At the same time the prospect of a South American war is an interesting phase of the war epidemic that is developing with considerable rapidity throughout the world.

We understand that out of the appropriation of \$23,000 made last year, for the development of diversified agricultural industries, for the experimental growth of new fruits and plants only \$5000 has been used. The reason given by the Government for limiting this expense is, "no money."

We can fully appreciate the caution of the Government in the expenditure of income. There is need for the saving of every penny.

The credit of the state must be kept up at all hazards, and the necessary machinery for efficient administration must be carefully maintained.

But the existence of a desirable population depends upon the ways and means of living. So far the whole community has depended mainly on sugar. What has been done in the development of other industries? Little enough. Why? Because no one has systematically attempted to find out and put before the people the knowledge necessary to produce valuable crops. Nearly all of the tropical plants will thrive here, and many will bring good returns. No one knows about them. To import them, cultivate them properly and make them profitable requires ability, industry, and close attention. In other countries the state takes the initiative and in many instances with great success.

At last we have something in the line of an experimental station. It is doing fine work. It has introduced several valuable plants which may greatly increase our industries. But it is crippled for want of funds. Public sentiment is quite indifferent on the subject. There is no suitable place for making the needed experiments. Valuable plants cannot be had because there is no place to raise and study them. The small patch on King street is a trifling affair.

A Portuguese has demonstrated how the Tokay and Muscat grape can be successfully raised here. We should have many acres planted with these grapes, as they can be exported to California at a time when the grapes of that State are out of season. The experiment station should be able to aid and assist any one who desires to undertake the business. Our oranges should fill the California market before the crops of that State are ripe. But orange culture is really unknown here. Any one who wishes to cultivate this plant should be able to get the most definite information at the experiment station. It cannot be done. There no money for it.

A "live" business concern, whenever it finds its products are unprofitable, looks out for new articles of manufacture. It pushes out in every direction for new things. While it is true that Japan has obtained all the territory that can be handled to advantage for some time to come, the motive that prompted Russia's action is an entirely selfish one and displays a determination to obtain sooner or later at whatever cost the long-coveted winter harbor. The attitude of the European powers generally also shows a disposition not to allow the nations of

JAPAN'S POWER FEARED.

"Japan succumbs to force pure and simple" is the manner in which a friend of that nation explains the action of the Government in acceding to the demands of Russia, Germany and France. In other words

Japan's enthusiasm has not carried her beyond the bounds of common sense, and she refuses to jeopardize the power already gained by fighting a first class power, particularly the stubborn forces of

Russia, which would undoubtedly have been the working arm of the European alliance, had the fight been precipitated.

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or a quarter according to their China, with char-

acter, banked on this

in Japan all that was

and put her fate practically

free disposal of Europeans.

But questions of military su-

premacy are of secondary impor-

tance when the struggle for the bal-

ance of commercial power opens, as

it must very shortly. Not a little

significance attends Germany's ob-

jection to the manufacturing privi-

lege. The new territory to be

thrown open is not altogether dis-

similar to a second Oklahoma.

The Japanese are simply waiting

the word, when they will turn

their surplus population loose,

erect mills and throw their goods

upon the market in direct competi-

tion with European products.

Another important factor will be added

in the rush for commercial gain,

and the cheap labor of the Eastern

countries is an item that cannot be

overlooked.

It is very clear that a wholesome

fear of Japan's growing power in

the East exists among the nations

of Europe, and while Russia wants

a winter harbor, the other powers

are fearful of facing the sharp com-

petition in manufactures that will

affect their interests quite as much

as a passage at arms.

DR. PARKHURST'S REFORMS.

In a recent interview, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of New York City, said that "the cause of genuine re-

form never looked so dark as now."

Why did he say so, shortly after one of the most remarkable politi-

cal victories of modern times?

With a legion of reformers behind him, he had swept like a hurricane

through the ranks of the trained

politicians and scattered them.

Over his victory everything was

predicted; great reforms, purity in

the administration of municipal

affairs, a new and healthy public

sentiment.

Soon, however, after the noise

and shouting over the victory is

over, he solemnly declares that

"the cause of reform never looked

so dark." Why?

Able, and supremely energetic as he is, the militant doctor does not understand the evolution of business affairs. He failed, and fails to see the vis inertiae of habit, and ideas. The life of the average citizen lies in a deep groove.

He may be by great effort

taken out of it, and may aid in

channeling out new grooves. But,

as a rule, he falls back into the old

groove and moves in it. It is the

achievement of a "great man" that

destroys the old, and permanently

creates new ways of thinking.

Dr. Parkhurst, in his reform

work, struck against the machinery

of the political parties, and, while

he suspended its operation for a

moment, he could not break it up.

He made men better for a few

weeks than they really were, and

they followed him. He expected

too much. He has gained much,

in one sense, but he has not reached

a political millennium. Men, in

their political relations, express

the sentiments of their daily lives,

and if these do not improve their

political relations do not improve.

There are no "short cuts" to better

conditions of life, political or other-

wise.

The political leaders, even those

of the Republican party, have not

regarded Dr. Parkhurst's measures

with approval, as it created havoc

in the distribution of "boodle."

So they have persuaded their fol-

lowers that while the Doctor him-

self is pure enough, his followers

are no better than they should be,

and are only training after "boodle."

The evolution of reform, in a

great city like New York, is a most

interesting study. The victory of

last fall was like the signal victory

of 1872, when the Tweed rule was

overthrown. Then the leaders

piped a song of thanksgiving and

the rank and file of reformers

danced to it. In twenty years the

rule of Tweedism gradually re-

covered itself. There is no reason

for despair in political reform. Only

very great and revolutionary results

must not be expected. The lesson

of infinite patience and work must

be well learned.

JAPANESE COLONY ON MAUI.

Have Established New Church and School House in Kula Section.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE ISLAND.

Teachers Taking Examinations for Primary Certificates—H. P. Baldwin Elected to Ecclesiastical Council—Graduate of Yale Coming to Paia.

Maui, May 18.—During Monday evening, the 18th instant, a dancing party took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gilhus, of Hamakapoko, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Club. There was a goodly attendance of members and guests, and, to make the story short, everybody had a pleasant time. During one of the dances a dove flew into the drawing-room and extinguished one of the lights.

Edward Bailey is painting a large picture of West Maui looking down from Makawao. Mr. Bailey has been visiting Maui relatives, and returns soon to Oakland via Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Heydtmann are soon to leave Spreckelsville, to the regret of their friends.

High up among the corn lands of the Haleakala Ranch Company, in the Kula section, is a Japanese village of one hundred or more residents. Their occupation is raising corn, which they exchange for rent of lands and for the necessities of life at a store under the charge of S. Fukuda, who is not only the storekeeper, but also the policeman and chief man of the community. Recently they have erected a church and school-house, and have employed a fellow-countryman in the double capacity of preacher and teacher of English. During Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, an entertainment was given in honor of the newly-established school. Though quite a number of foreigners were invited to the exercises, few attended owing to the great distance to Fukuda town.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Walkenburg of Wailuku are enjoying a two weeks outing in Makawao.

The Makawao church people recently elected H. P. Baldwin to represent them as a delegate to the ecclesiastical meeting of the Central Union Church to be held June 6th, in Honolulu.



Trilby shirts have come to town. They are pink.

Mrs. G. P. Tulloch of Kohala is visiting Mrs. C. L. Wight.

J. D. Paris, a well known stockman of South Kona, is in the city.

W. H. Cornwell and Miss Kate Cornwell came down by the W. G. Hall.

W. W. Dimond, wife, child and maid departed for the Coast by the China.

The China brought 7 cabin, 226 Chinese and 25 Japanese passengers for this port.

Minister Thurston and a party of friends went to Pearl Harbor Saturday in the yacht Hawaii.

A special term of the Supreme Court will be convened on Thursday, May 23d at 10 o'clock a. m.

G. W. Macfarlane returned by the Hall from Spreckelsville, where he went to inspect pumping machinery.

The parlor of the Y. M. C. A. is being used as a reading room on account of addition work now going on.

The China will be put on the dry dock for general repairs and cleaning after her arrival in San Francisco.

A block of Hilo Sugar Company stock is offered for sale by the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

G. P. Wilder and wife, James A. Wilder, C. J. Falk, Ed. Dowsett and Miss Kimball were among the Claudine's passengers.

The old Chinese engine house is being very comfortably fitted up. The horse stalls are located on either side of the engine.

Commissioner Hawes will be at home to the public from 3:30 to 6 p. m. next Friday in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.

L. T. Kenake, the obliging delivery clerk of the post office, returned yesterday from a short recreation trip to Kauai. He is improved in health.

J. T. Waterhouse and family, Miss Burbank, T. C. Porter and Charles Hall were among the arrivals by the Mikahala Sunday morning.

Joseph O. Carter will act under full power of attorney for William W. Dimond and Mrs. Carrie H. Dimond, Honolulu, and Henry Dimond, San Francisco.

Material from the Coast for the new telephone line in Kau is expected to arrive daily. As soon as it arrives L. S. Augst will commence constructing the line.

Charles Hammer, who recently sold his harness business to Alex. Chisholm on account of ill-health, left by the China for a visit to the Coast. He will be absent several months.

Latest reports from Maui state there is no indication of trouble on that island. The people, however, justly feel the need of armed protection in case of possible difficulties or landing of filibusters.

Findings of the King-Burgett court martial were delivered to President Dole Saturday. It may be several days before the verdicts are made public. In the meantime the officers are allowed liberty upon request.

The Kona Coffee and Tea Association met at Kailua Thursday evening and drafted resolutions thanking Commissioner Marsden for the introduction of the "ladybirds," the good work of which was beginning to show itself.

Dr. H. A. Lindley, one of the most efficient and popular physicians on the islands, came down from South Kona by the Hall. He will remain in the city some time and be in attendance at the meeting of physicians to be held next week.

A peculiar feature of the epidemic of the gripe that has prevailed on the Philadelphia is the almost entire freedom of the crew from the malady. It has made a clean sweep of the ward room, all the officers having been more or less affected. Thus far, however, the members of the crew have escaped.

VOLCANO OF KILAUEA.

Well Known Artist There Expects an Eruption Any Time.

Stephen J. Cox, of New York, known the world over as the artist who sketched Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" and other works, has been stopping at the Volcano House for the past month. He writes C. D. Chase, the general passenger agent of the company, under date of May 13th, that he will remain until May 30th, if Madame Pele does not become outrageous. Just at present there is every prospect of an exhibit of her temper. All this morning vast volumes of dark brown dust and ashes have been thrown up from the lake in the crater, and everything indicates that it will ultimate in a fine eruption.

The weather has been very fine, with delightful, cool nights. It does seem that the people of Honolulu do not properly appreciate this sanitarium. It is worth a great deal more than it costs to come here and breathe the ozonated air and enjoy the delightful sulphur baths.

This letter, coming as it does from so great a traveler and well known gentleman as Mr. Cox, should have great weight with all who contemplate or need a change of climate and scenery.

POLICE COURT RECORD.

An Old Offender in the Toils—Bicycle Rider Fined.

In the Police Court before Judge Wilcox yesterday morning George Kailiwi was fined \$2 and costs for drunkenness.

For riding a bicycle without a light, Ah Choy who did not appear for trial, forfeited \$10 bail.

Ichikawa pleaded guilty to keeping an hotel or victualing house without a license. Sentence was suspended until May 23d to allow defendant to take out a new license.

Ah On, an old offender, and at one time an informer for the secret service of the police department, was charged with vagrancy and all sorts of prevarications to the police. Three members of the force testified against him. One month at hard labor, with an additional fine of \$2.30 and costs for drunkenness, was entered against his name. While going to the cell, Ah On told the officer in charge he fully expected six months.

TOUGHS IN THOMAS SQUARE.

Church Goers Insulted—Gross and Vulgar Language.

Persons returning from church Sunday evening, and passing through Thomas Square, were greeted with a chorus of voices giving vent to every description of vile and vulgar language. Instead of stopping at the approach of ladies and gentlemen, they followed and made all kinds of coarse jests.

How much Formosa can produce yearly can be gathered from the following trade returns in the northern part:

PRODUCTS OF FORMOSA ISLAND.

Rich Territory Which Will be Ceded to Japan by China.

TEA EXPORTED IN QUANTITIES.

Commodities of Various Kinds Raised. Sugar Cane Production—Beautiful Scenery—Long Been an Object of European Ambition—Railway Building.

Formosa, which is to be ceded to Japan by the peace treaty, lies between 21 deg. 50 min. and 25 deg. 25 min. N. lat., and is about 100 miles to the southeast of China proper and forty miles to the south of Yoronto, the southernmost island of Okinawa-ken (the Loochoos). The Lesser Luzons and Pescadores all belong to it, the whole area comprising about 15,000 square miles. It is rich in sceneries as the name Formosa (beautiful) shows, and the soil being fertile produces abundantly. It has been, therefore, long an object of European ambition. The mountain range running through the center of the island is covered with luxuriant forests, of camphor and other useful trees. The southern part has a rainy season during summer, and the northern part during winter and spring.

The fertility of the soil has attracted numerous emigrants from Fukien and Kwangtung. Rice is chiefly cultivated, the methods of farming being entirely Chinese, except among the aborigines, but far better than on the continent. Farmers are very diligent, and get crops twice or thrice a year, but no improvements in their agricultural arts or in other arts have been made.

Next to rice, sweet potatoes are chiefly cultivated, but wheat and barley are raised in winter only on a small scale. Indigo-plants are cultivated largely in Northern Formosa; but as good indigo cannot be extracted except from young leaves, it is usual to plant a new crop every year. Peanuts and sesame are planted for getting oils. Ginger, turmeric and sweet potatoes are abundantly produced; banana, pineapple, nutmeg and lemon all grow very well.

The most important agricultural products are sugar and tea. In the western lowland of Formosa, sugar cane plantations extend as far as the eye can reach, in luxuriant growth, especially in the plain along the river Tamsui-ho and its tributary Hsin-chung-su-ho in the north and around Takow in the districts to the south of Tat-wan-fu. But the methods of cultivation being very defective, new canes must be planted every two years.

Tea cultivation has made rapid progress during the past ten years, the districts best adapted to it being in the northern half of the island, where there are two rainy seasons each year. In the southern districts, drought continues too much for tea cultivation. One traveling in the northern districts will see the plains and valleys covered with rice and sugar cane, and high lands with tea plants. Emigrants from the continent of China settling in these districts have cut down trees and planted tea in their place, so that all the districts around Ta-tao-cheng, tea manufacturing center, have been turned into tea plantations. The rain and mist there are so powerful in growing tea plants that no manure is used, yet the leaves are gathered six or seven times a year. The first, second and third crops are, however, the best in quality.

How much Formosa can produce yearly can be gathered from the following trade returns in the northern part:

1882. 1891. Increase. Haukuan Haukuan Haukuan Taels. Taels. Taels.

Imports ... 1,485,310 2,251,188 765,878

Exports ... 2,533,413 3,101,366 667,953

Re-exports ... 6,306 51,880 15,574

Total 4,055,029 5,404,434 1,349,405

Formosa has only a few harbors fit to be made ports, viz: Tamsui and Keeling in the north, and Aiping and Takow in the south. All the exports and imports pass through these four ports, and the major portion of trade in the northern districts is through Tamsui alone. The most important article of export is tea, which forms the greater part of the total amount of exports. Next in the order of value come camphor and sulphur.

Of the imports, opium forms the greater portion, and cotton, woolen goods, lead, matches, kerosene oil, and textiles follow in order.

In the decade, 1882 to 1891, the export of tea amounted to 2,584,180 taels, while the total of other exports was only 1,829,584 taels.

During the same decade, opium was imported to the amount of 7,820,458 taels, while the total of other imports was 11,852,146 taels.

It is learned in this connection that Sunday evening's offense was by no means the first in that vicinity. A gang of Portuguese and low white toughs are in the habit of frequenting Thomas Square, making it unsafe for peaceably inclined persons to walk through at night.

WATER AT KALIHI.

A General Scramble for Much Needed Commodity.

Quite an amusing incident is told by residents in the vicinity of Kalaupala, Kalihhi. While water pipes were being laid near the house of B. R. Campbell, a strong stream of water was allowed to flow over his premises and contiguous property.

It is a well known fact that water is a scarcity at Kalaupala. The pipes now being laid are the first in that vicinity. People were out with barrels, buckets, pails and even bottles, to catch the water. Horses were brought to water, carriages and clothes washed, in fact everything that could be done with water was done.

To Grow Tropical Fruits.

Messrs. P. C. and E. A. Jones have purchased fifty acres of land in Keau, Pupa, Hawaii, from the Hawaiian Improvement Company.

The tract will be planted in coffee, oranges, limes and other tropical fruits. An order will go to the Coast by the China for 1200 budded California orange trees. A log cabin will be erected on the land as an experiment in cheap construction.

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REVIEW

NUN

Construction of New Telephone Line to be Rapidly Pushed

LADY BUGS DOING GOOD WORK

Kapiolani and Suite Occupying Palace at Kailua—Big Luau in Her Honor. Confirmation Services by Bishop White—Roads Being Improved, etc.

KONA (Hawaii), May 10.—Konaites feel that their star is in the ascendant these days, as they see the gangs of men at work on the roads, and the schooner loaded with telephone materials at anchor at Kailua. Mr. August, the telephone manager, will make his headquarters at Holualoa, and the line will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The people are already feeling the benefit of the work on the roads, and hope nothing will interfere with the work planned for the future. The worst pieces of the most used sections have been repaired first, and they are encouraged to hope that in time there will be a good carriage road through the whole district. And what a drive that will be! For variety of scenery, beauty of foliage and balmyness of air it will rival the famous Volcano road.

An entirely new road is being built connecting Kealakekua with the landing at Napoopoo. This will be four miles long and an easy grade for wagons. It will prove a great blessing to the people of Kealakekua and vicinity, as the old road down to Kaawaloa is a nightmare.

The lady-bugs are filling the land, and, best of all, their "children are home" doing the good work for which they were imported.

It is felt that an apology should be offered to Mr. Koebel and Mr. Marsden for doubting the little insect, and plead ignorance and great interests at stake. Small boys are making pin-money these days "bugging" for the planters, who are anxious to get the larva at work through their fields as soon as possible.

Kapiolani and suite are occupying the palace at Kailua at present. There is to be a luau given in her honor on Saturday, May 25th, at the popular Sea Breeze Hotel.

Bishop Willis held confirmation services at Christ Church, Kealakekua, on Sunday, the 6th instant.

The following Sunday he held services at Kau. Mrs. Willis is visiting Rev. S. H. Davis, of Christ Church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wail are sojourning at Mrs. Yates', Kealakekua.

Mrs. Greenwell has been enjoying a visit from her married daughters lately. Mrs. Howard Bryant has just returned to her home at Kohala, but Mrs. Gerald Bryant will remain somewhat longer.

SOCIAL BREEZE AT KAU.

Citizens Guard Formed and Other News of Interest.

KAU (Hawaii), May 16.—Kau was visited with a heavy downpour of rain on Tuesday night. It will benefit the cane very much, but the district can stand a great deal more.

Bishop and Mrs. Willis arrived Sunday morning at Honuapu and held services during the day.

A social breeze struck Kau during May. It first visited Manager Walton's house where Mrs. Walton gave a delightful May pole for the children and a tea party for the ladies. Everybody enjoyed themselves immensely. Mrs. Walton had a pink ribbon with May 1st on it and a Brownie pin for each guest. Everybody went home well pleased and were full of praise for Mrs. Walton as a hostess.

The second breeze came with a squall and struck the beautiful home of Miss A. Cook, principal of the Pahala school, and her able assistant, Miss C. Carma. At a glance it was easy to see that Miss Cook spared no trouble and expense to make this the grandest affair of the season. The house was beautifully decorated with evergreens and Chinese lanterns. Dancing and games were kept up till midnight when all went home well pleased with Miss Cook's entertainment.

Mrs. W. P. French gave a tea party to the ladies of Pihala Tuesday.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company is breaking about 500 acres

of new land which is to be planted in cane and irrigated with the water recently found. Irrigation something unusual for Kau.

Misses Walton and Paty went through the woods back of Pahala and came out at the upper end. This was never known to have been done before. It was always claimed to be an impossibility as the woods were too thick.

At the response to a call by Mr. Walton for all supporters of the Republic at Pahala to organize a Citizens Guard some twenty-one recently assembled and organized the Citizens Guard. The following officers were elected:

C. M. Walton, Captain.
W. Wagner, Sergeant.
R. Ziegler, Secretary.

It is expected that there will be over forty members to sign. It will be known as the Pahala Squad of the Citizens Guard. Marshal Hitchcock is greatly in favor of it.

HAD A REBEL REVOLVER.

A Half-Breed Indian Arrested. Colt's Revolver Found.

Saturday night about 7:30 o'clock Special Officer Huihui took to the police station a half-breed Indian, whom he caught with a 38-calibre Colt's revolver in his possession.

The facts in the case are briefly these. The officer was suspicious of the man on account of his general demeanor and decided to keep watch. He was rewarded by catching a glimpse of the revolver and a cartridge belt strapped about the Indian's waist.

Entering a Chinese store on Hotel street, the man took off his belt and revolver, rolling the whole in his coat. When he came out of the store the officer followed and caught him near the reading room on Hotel street.

Investigation at the police station brought out the story that a man named Floyd left the revolver and belt at the Indian's house some time ago, and that when arrested by the officer he was returning the property to its owner.

The weapon is one of the same kind used by the rebels in the recent outbreak. The belt was filled with cartridges.

Although the half-breed was allowed to go free, a close watch will be kept upon him until the ownership of the belt and revolver is ascertained.

GUARDSMEN TO PRACTICE.

Land At Moanalua Given By Mr. Damon For Purpose.

Division 5, Citizens Guard, will have a shooting range in the near future through the kindness of S. M. Damon.

Some time ago Mr. Damon offered land in the vicinity of Kalibi, now leased to S. M. Damon for dairy purposes.

The trustees objected to the project on account of Sunday target practice.

To obviate the difficulty Mr. Damon offered part of his land at Moanalua for the purpose. This was immediately accepted and a range will soon be laid out.

W. H. Cummings, a member of Division 5, will ask Minister King for the privilege of taking a gang of prisoners to work on the range, butts and shooting shed. As soon as members of the division have acquired sufficient skill, it is their intention to challenge other divisions for a match.

INTEREST IN TENNIS.

Result of Tournament Between Boys on Saturday.

Interest in tennis seems to be at the highest point just at present. The fever has been communicated to the small boys, who found satisfaction in a tournament at the Pacific Tennis Club courts Saturday.

A very flattering attendance of young ladies lent agility to the movements of the young would-be champions.

The preliminary and semi-final tournaments were played in the morning. Each set was best two out of three as usual. Preliminaries—Spaulding and Kleugel against Dillingham and Bond. Won by the former. Score, 6-1, 6-2. Berger and Hall against Cooke and Hartwell. Won by the former. Score, 6-0, 6-1. Waterhouse and Ross against Willis and Carter. Won by the former. Score, 6-1, 6-1. Semi-final—Berger and Hall against Ross and Waterhouse. Won by the latter. Score, 8-6, 6-1.

The semi-final tournament was by far the most stubbornly fought of the day. The display of science and cool-headed work in the first set would have done credit to older and more experienced players.

The final tournament of Spaulding and Kleugel against Ross and Waterhouse resulted in an easy victory for the latter.

Score, 6-2, 6-0.

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GOOD SPORTS AT PUNAHOU.

Annual Field Day of Oahu College
a Pronounced Success

WINNERS OF DIFFERENT EVENTS.

C. E. Hapai the Best All-Round Athlete
Won Six Out of Eight Contests Entered—Silver and Bronze Medals
Awarded—Result of Ring Tournament

Yesterday was annual field day at Oahu College. A large attendance of interested persons showed the boys that their efforts in the line of sports were highly appreciated. Among those present were President Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, H. M. Hatch and a number of other prominent people.

The college colors were displayed at different points on the grounds, most prominently near the main entrance. Professor Berger's band was stationed near the main driveway and furnished appropriate music for the occasion.

Both the preparatory and collegiate departments of Oahu College were given holiday, so that the enthusiasm manifest was above the average.

Following were the officers of the day: Charles Crane, referee; Prof. Brigham and Mr. Crockett, judges; Mr. Beckwith, starter; George Angus and Louis Singer, time-keepers; W. R. Castle, Jr., clerk of the course. The executive committee consisted of W. R. Castle, Jr., C. E. Hapai, C. H. Tracy, Mr. Beckwith and F. A. Hosmer.

Promptly at 2 p. m. the first heat for the senior 100-yards dash was called, C. A. Rice, C. E. Hapai and A. Lloyd appearing out of the four entries. Hapai made a beautiful run and finished in fine form. Time, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. A. Rice came out ahead against F. Damon and W. Armstrong in the second heat, with a record of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The final heat between Hapai and Rice resulted in a victory for the former by a record of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Rice followed close behind in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. H. Spencer won the junior 100 yards dash against E. Neumann, R. E. Bond and W. Damon in 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. R. E. Bond, second, in 14 seconds.

In the 100 yards race for boys of 12 years and under, A. Castle won in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Out of the eight entries for putting the shot, C. H. Tracy won, throwing 27 feet. Sam Parker, Jr., followed closely with 26 feet, 8 inches.

The three-legged race was one of the best events on the programme. Out of the five pairs, C. E. Hapai and H. Waity won in 17 seconds for 100 yards.

N. Coleman, G. Martin and H. Kluegel were entered in the 100 yards bicycle race. Coleman was by far the best rider and finished in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Keuegel followed in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The first heat of the 120 yards hurdle race, in which F. Damon, W. Armstrong and C. Rice entered, resulted in a victory for Armstrong. Time, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

C. E. Hapai won the second heat in 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds against F. Greenwell and W. Rawlins.

The best finished race of the day was the final heat between Armstrong and Hapai. Armstrong kept ahead until the second hurdle, when Hapai made a spurt and almost overtook him. It required close observation to ascertain which finished first. The honors were given W. Armstrong. Time, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The event in which most interest seemed to be shown was the ring tournament, the best three scores of which are given below:

C. Rice—First trial, 2 rings, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; second trial, 2 rings, 8 seconds; third trial, 3 rings, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Total, 7 rings.

H. Wilder—First trial, 2 rings, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; second trial, 1 ring, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; third trial, 3 rings, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Total, 6 rings.

A. Judd—First trial, 1 ring, 8 seconds; second trial, 1 ring, 8 seconds; third trial, 3 rings, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Total, 5 rings.

The best time made was by C. Rice's horse in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Harry Wilder traveled the steadiest of all seven contestants.

In the hammer throwing contest Sam Parker, Jr., won with 79 feet 3 inches. There were eight contestants.

Owing to the withdrawal of four contestants in the 220 yards dash, there was but one heat. C. E. Hapai won in 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

C. E. Hapai came out winner in the hop, step and jump contest with 37 feet 11 inches. There were seven contestants.

The obstacle race was a pleasing and amusing spectacle. Eleven contestants tried to see which could slide through step ladders, climb wooden horses, crawl under fences and jump ropes with the greatest agility. C. E. Hapai was victorious. Time, 1 minute 1 second.

The 440 yards race was won by W. Armstrong in 1 minute, 2 seconds. There were eight contestants.

In the running high jump C. E. Hapai won easily in a contest with C. A. Rice. At 4 feet 7 inches Rice reached his limit. Hapai made 5 feet 1 inch with no apparent effort.

In the one mile race but two contestants finished in good form. A. Rice won in 6 minutes. S. Andresen finished in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

The free for all greased pole contest was won by Old Om, after the grease had been rubbed from the pole by those who preceded him.

C. E. Hapai secured the best record as an all round athlete. His finishes were made in fine form. Out of eight contests entered, six were won by him.

In the senior 100 yards dash, putting the shot, 120 yards hurdle race, ring tournament, throwing the hammer, 220 yards dash, 440 yards dash, and one mile race, silver and bronze medals were given as first and second prizes respectively; bronze medals and rosettes were given in the 100 yards race for boys of twelve years and under, 100 yards bicycle race and hop step and jump; the winners of the three-legged race, obstacle race and greased pole contest were awarded rosettes, both as first and second prizes; the winner of the running high jump contest was given a silver medal. The second man received a rosette.

Manager Dillingham Gave an Inspection Party Saturday.

ACTIVITY OF CONTRACTOR BICKAL.

Nine Miles from Waianae—Heavy Rails Make Improvement—Beauty of New District to be Opened—Ohio Wood Tie—Most Excellent Road Bed, Etc.

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FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, Vancouver, and Sydney on the following dates, until the close of 1895.

At HONOLULU LEAVE HONOLULU
San Francisco For San Francisco
Or Vancouver Or Vancouver

On or about

Miowera May 21 Australia May 27
Australia May 27 City Peking June 1
City Peking June 1 Mariposa June 6
Australia June 21 Warrimoo June 24
Australia July 4 Australia July 15
Australia July 24 Coptic July 10
Australia July 20 Mariposa July 25
Australia Aug. 9 Warrimoo Aug. 1
City Peking Aug. 10 Australia Aug. 14
Warrimoo Aug. 24 Australia Aug. 23
Australia Aug. 29 Marowia Aug. 31
Coptic Sept. 19 Rio Janeiro Sept. 6
Miowera Sept. 24 Australia Sept. 7
Arawa Sept. 26 Alameda Sept. 19
Australia Sept. 30 Warrimoo Oct. 2
Australia Oct. 21 Australia Oct. 6
Alameda Oct. 24 Mariposa Oct. 17
China Oct. 29 Miowera Nov. 1
Australia Nov. 15 Coptic Nov. 6
Miowera Nov. 24 Warrimoo Dec. 2
Coptic Nov. 28 City Peking Dec. 24
Warrimoo Dec. 24 Miowera Jan. 1
City Peking Dec. 28

Tides, Sun and Moon.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
Mon	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

New moon on the 24th at 2h. 15m. a.m.

Meteorological Record.

THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

BAROM.	TERMO.	Hum.	Wind.	Waves.
Mon	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Tue	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Wed	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Thu	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Fri	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Sat	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Sun	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Mon	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
Tue	29.98	62	SW.	3-4
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